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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/920,064	08/01/2001	Gregory Dorfman	36.P320	4442

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EXAMINER

HUNTSINGER, PETER K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/920,064

Applicant(s)

DORFMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Peter K. Huntsinger

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 33-35 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 June 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DOUGLAS Q. TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Tran

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Newly submitted claims 33-35 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons:
2. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-32.
 - II. Claims 33-35.

Inventions I and II are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, each invention (I and II) has separate utility such as operating either independently or in combination with other subcombinations according to the particular claimed limitations which characterize the invention, without requiring the particular limitations which characterize the other inventions(s), as indicated above. See MPEP § 806.05(d).

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above, requiring separate consideration and search, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 33-35 are withdrawn from consideration.

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as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 02 September 2005 has been entered with respect to claims 1-32.
2. In response to the amendments, the objections to the drawings have been withdrawn.
3. In response to the amendments, the 35 U.S.C. 112 rejections to claims 7, 17-19, 21-23, 25-27, and 29-31 have been withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

5. Claims 1, 10, and 33 are objected to because of the following informalities: The phrase in claim 1, "wherein the service provider administration properties comprises", should be replaced with "comprise". The phrase in claim 10, "wherein the service provider operator level administration operations comprises", should be replaced with "comprise". The phrase in claim 33, "when the second determining means that", should

be replaced with " when the second determining means determines that ". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reed et al. U.S. Patent 6,345,288 and Huboi et al. U.S. Patent 6,799,198.

Referring to claims 1, 10, 14, and 15, Reed et al. disclose a publication service interface between a service provider application (provider program 12 of Fig. 1) and a content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) in a network printing system (col. 13, lines 48-51), comprising: functionality for configuring the interface for the service provider (provider program 12 of Fig. 1) to interface with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a first level, wherein the first level comprises service provider administration properties (administrator, col. 26, lines 23-31); functionality for configuring the interface for a multi-service operator (system ID server 32 of Fig. 1) to interface with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a second level, wherein the second level comprises multi-service level administration properties that comprise a portion of the service provider administration properties which excludes the configuration operation for the parameter

to provide the service provided by the service provider application (standard file privileges of the provider program 12, col. 71, lines 1-11); and functionality for configuring the interface for an end user (consumer computer 2 of Fig. 1) to interface with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a third level, wherein the third level comprises end user level administration properties that comprise a portion of the multi-service provider administration properties (standard file privileges of the consumer program 22, col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. disclose that the administrator is given control over access permission for files (col. 26, lines 17-32). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. Official Notice is taken that it would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network. Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11). The user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13). For these preceding reasons, it would have been obvious to allow an administrator to create, delete, or edit files.

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Reed et al. do not disclose expressly the service provider administration properties further comprise a configuration operation. Huboi et al. disclose wherein the service provider administration properties comprise a configuration operation for a parameter to provide a service provided by the service provider (col. 5, lines 24-38). Reed et al. and Huboi et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer network service providers. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an administrator level of authority with the ability to configure the services of the service provider. The motivation for doing so would have been to only allow a high level administrator the authority for configuring services thus limiting the resources to only those desired to utilize them. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Huboi et al. with Reed et al. to obtain the invention as specified by claims, 10, 14, and 15.

Referring to claims 2 and 11, Reed et al. disclose the service provider administration properties comprise system maintenance, service maintenance and subscriber maintenance operations (col. 72, lines 32-35). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. It would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network.

Referring to claims 3 and 12, Reed et al. disclose the multi-service provider administration properties comprise the service provider administration properties except system maintenance operations and service maintenance operations specifically relating to service provider level operations (col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11).

Referring to claims 4 and 13, Reed et al. disclose the end user administration properties comprise the subscriber maintenance operations (col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. disclose the user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13).

Referring to claims 5 and 14, Reed et al. disclose the system maintenance operations comprise viewing system status, viewing operators, adding and editing operators, and deleting operators (col. 72, lines 32-35), the service maintenance operations comprise viewing services, suspending services, resuming services and adding/removing services (col. 71, lines 1-11), and the subscriber maintenance properties comprise viewing subscribers, adding and editing subscribers and deleting subscribers (col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. It would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer

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network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network. Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11). The user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13).

Referring to claim 6, Reed et al. disclose multi-service administration properties comprise each of the system maintenance properties except some adding and editing operators and some deleting operators operations, each of the service maintenance operations except adding and removing services, and each of the subscriber maintenance operations. Reed et al. disclose that the provider computer can control the access of the consumers. Since the consumer database is on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), the provider computer has control over the consumer database files and the subscriber maintenance operations. Reed et al. disclose the consumer computer can add, edit, and delete operators (col. 71, lines 7-11), and that consumers can be restricted from adding and removing services (col. 69, lines 33-50).

Referring to claim 7, the claim is interpreted as stating: an interface according to claim 5, wherein the end user administration properties comprise the subscriber maintenance properties. Reed et al. disclose the user of the consumer computer user

has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13).

Referring to claim 8, Reed et al. disclose functionality for obtaining content information from the content providing application at a scheduled delivery time, and for managing delivery of the content information to the end user (col. 59, lines 25-35).

Referring to claim 9, Reed et al. disclose the interface can be configured differently for each of a plurality of multi-service operators to provide each multi-service operator with a different interface at the second level to the content providing application (col. 142, lines 31-49). Reed et al. disclose that the interface of the provider computer can contain different operating systems, which would require a different interface for each different operating system.

Referring to claim 16, Reed et al. disclose a broadband (col. 136, lines 27-41) printing system (col. 13, lines 48-51) in which content information maintained by a content provider is printed on an end user's printer based on subscription information (password, col. 26, lines 17-21) provided by the end user to a broadband printing service provider, comprising: plural content providers that each maintain a content providing application of content information for printing on the end user's printer (col. 9, lines 20-21); a broadband printing service provider that operates a broadband printing service that obtains content information from at least one of the plural content providers and processes the obtained content information to be printed on the end users printer (col. 12, lines 54-59); plural multi-service operators that each receive subscription requests for the broadband printing service from plural end users (col. 131, lines 15-22),

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wherein each multi-service operator can determine which of the plural content providers the end user can request a subscription to (col. 119, lines 26-40); and plural end users that subscribe with at least one of the plural multi-service operators to receive content information and have it printed on the end user's printer (col. 119, lines 26-40), wherein, an interface between the broadband printing service and the content providing application provides for the broadband printing service to perform service provider operations with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a first level (administrator, col. 26, lines 23-31), for each of the plural multi-service operators to perform operations with the content providing application on a second level lower than the first level (standard file privileges of the provider program 12, col. 71, lines 1-11), and for each of the end user's to perform operations with the content providing application on a third level lower than the second level (standard file privileges of the consumer program 22, col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. It would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network. Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11). The user of the consumer computer user

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has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13). Reed et al. do not disclose expressly the service provider administration properties further comprise a configuration operation. Huboi et al. disclose wherein the service provider administration properties comprise a configuration operation for a parameter to provide a service provided by the service provider (col. 5, lines 24-38). Reed et al. and Huboi et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer network service providers. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an administrator level of authority with the ability to configure the services of the service provider. The motivation for doing so would have been to only allow a high level administrator the authority for configuring services thus limiting the resources to only those desired to utilize them. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Huboi et al. with Reed et al. to obtain the invention as specified by claim 16.

Referring to claims 17-19, 21-23, 25-27, and 29-31, Reed et al. disclose the interface being controlled by operating a configuration dialog (col. 144, lines 10-13).

Referring to claims 20, 24, 28, and 32, Reed et al. disclose functionality for obtaining identification information corresponding to a user (col. 26, lines 23-28); and functionality for determining a level of the interface in accordance with the obtained identification information (col. 26, lines 28-31).

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter K. Huntsinger whose telephone number is (571)272-7435. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571)272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

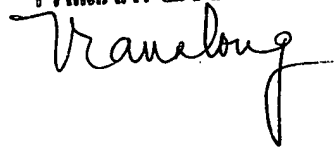
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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PKH

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'PKH' with stylized flourishes.

DOUGLAS Q. TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tran' with a long, flowing tail.